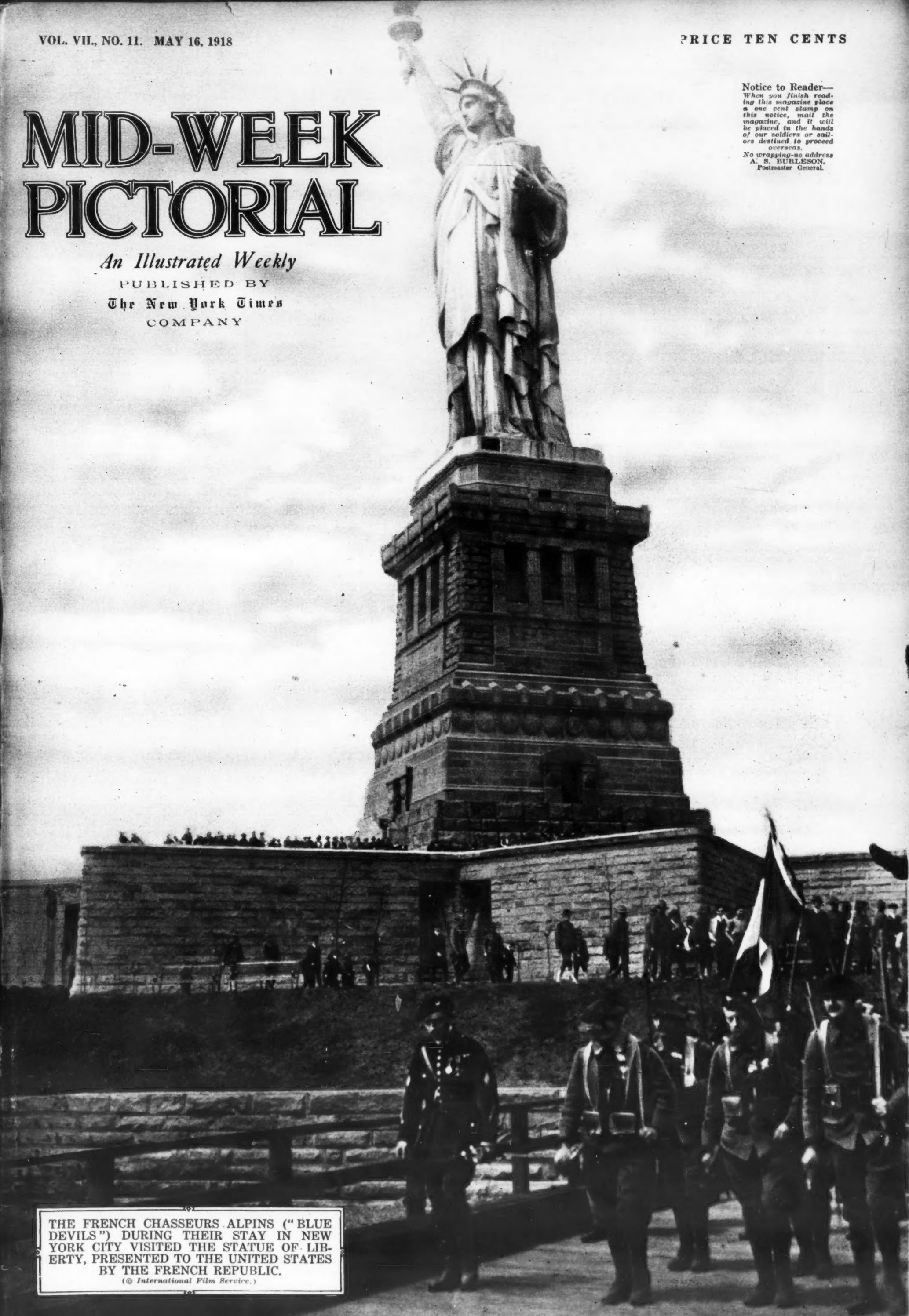


# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

*An Illustrated Weekly*

PUBLISHED BY  
The New York Times  
COMPANY

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THE FRENCH CHASSEURS ALPINS ("BLUE DEVILS") DURING THEIR STAY IN NEW YORK CITY VISITED THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(© International Film Service.)



# A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Sheep, bought by President Wilson, grazing on the lawns of the White House, Washington.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)

## SHEEP GRAZING ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWNS.

NEVER before have sheep in America had such an exclusive grazing ground as when President Wilson decided to turn the lawns of his official residence at Washington into a pasture. Here, a small flock of sheep which he and Mrs. Wilson have bought have been turned out to crop the grass. Incidentally, the fattening of the sheep will have its effect upon the meat bill. Incidentally, also, the sheep help to produce a charming pastoral scene which ought to tempt artists and photographers.

It is interesting to note that the United States is gradually developing into a great sheep-raising country. Hitherto, ranchmen have concentrated their efforts on cattle, but the demand for wool, and the fact that wool is more profitable than meat to raise, have turned their attention to wool production. Australia, being the world's leading wool country, is providing its experience in the raising of sheep for wool, and it is believed that the time is coming when the United States will not be so dependent upon imports from Australia for the raw material for its woolen mills.

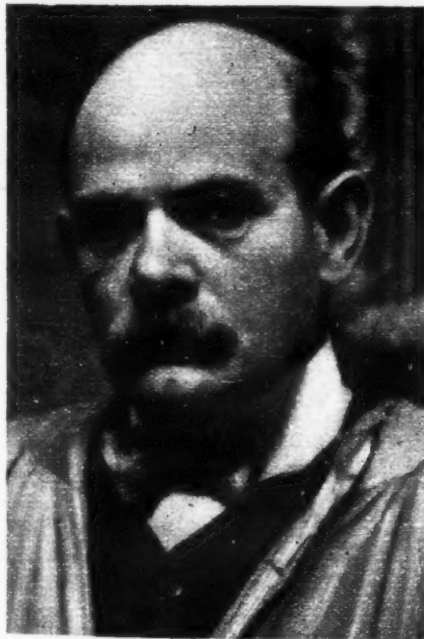
President Wilson's flock of sheep at the White House is mainly intended as his individual contribution to food economy, but it also draws attention to one of America's latest developing industries.

## FAMOUS SCULPTOR'S ROLE IN AIRCRAFT CONTROVERSY

IT is not usual for a man who has gained great distinction as a creative artist to busy himself in the tangle of political and industrial affairs. Yet that is precisely what Mr. Gutzon Borglum has done and is doing now. A close personal friend of President Wilson's, the latter asked the distinguished sculptor to investigate certain activities connected with the Aircraft Production Board. Mr. Borglum agreed, and his findings are such that Congress and the American people are becoming seriously alarmed.

As for the sculptor himself, although primarily an artist, a man whose ideals are more closely related to beauty than politics, he has several times taken an active part in public affairs. Born in America, of old Danish stock, Mr. Borglum has assimilated the

American spirit of interest in public affairs. He has interpreted the genius of Lincoln in a magnificent manner, is in charge of the statuary of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York



Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who has become prominent in the aircraft controversy.  
(© Amer. Press Assn.)

City, has identified himself with many radical movements in art, and called down upon himself severe criticism because of his unflattering view of America's artistic life.

His education was extremely simple: a public school training in Nebraska; a term at college in Kansas; art study in San Francisco, followed by three years in the studios of Julien and the Beaux Arts in Paris. After a period in England, he settled down in New York, (1902,) where he has since lived, actively producing sculpture and in other ways associating himself with the cultural life about him.

His present role as aircraft investigator came to him in March, 1918, when President Wilson requested, as a personal favor, that he endeavor to present an independent view of the aircraft problem. Mr. Borglum had already interested himself in the war. In 1916, before America's entry, he suggested plans for a durable peace based upon a World Security League, in which America would ask for complete freedom of all transportation routes to all nations.

## THE AUSTRALIANS' VISIT TO NEW YORK CITY.

AUSTRALIANS have played a notable part in the great war, and when the first body of them visited New York City they received as magnificent a welcome as any visitors who have ever come to the American metropolis. When the two companies of engineers and one company of infantry who were on their way to reinforce the Australian divisions in France paraded through the streets of the city the Australian flag was seen, it is believed, for the first time in New York. That flag has the British Union Jack in the corner and the stars forming the Southern Cross spread across the rest of the space.

Australia, with its 5,000,000 population has put over 350,000 into the firing line, and altogether there have now been nearly 400,000 enlistments, all voluntary, for Australia has no conscription law, and is intensely opposed to conscription. These men have fought at Gallipoli, in Egypt, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, and in France and Flanders, besides occupying the German colonies near Australian shores.

It is usual to call the Australians by the name of "Anzac," but this strictly speaking is now a distinction reserved for the men who fought at Gallipoli. The word itself is made up of the initials of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, and was first applied to the base at Gallipoli, where the corps had its headquarters. But Anzac is now the name of any Australian or New Zealand soldier who took part in the Gallipoli campaign.

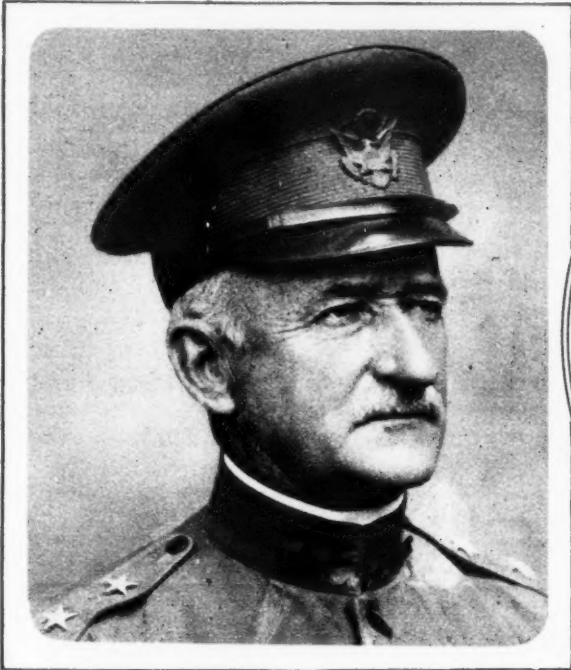
The Australians have been fighting again in the great offensive with all the daring and resourcefulness and cheerful sporting spirit for which they have become famous. They appeal to Americans, just as Americans appeal to them, since in many aspects of national temperament they are much more alike than any other peoples in the great war.



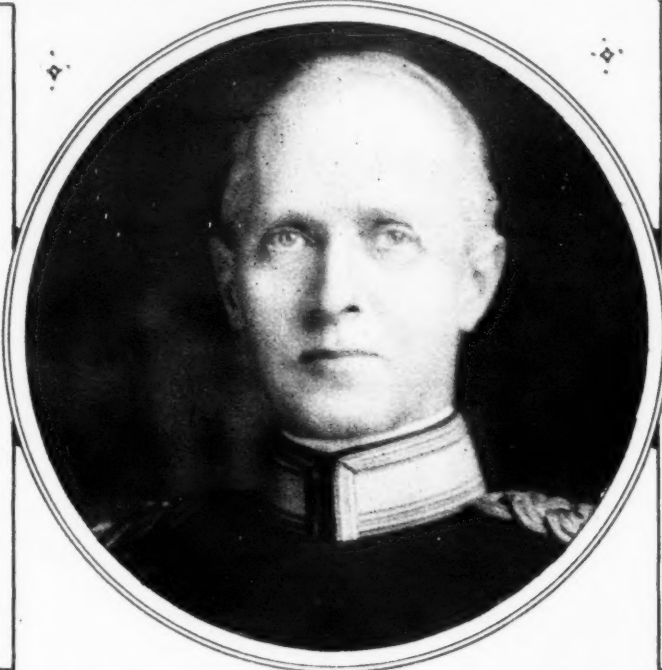
Australian troops, the first to visit America, happening to be in New York City on May 2, took part in the Third Liberty Loan Campaign. The photograph was taken at the Battery, where the Australians landed.  
(Central News Photo.)



# General Officers Commanding National Guard Divisions



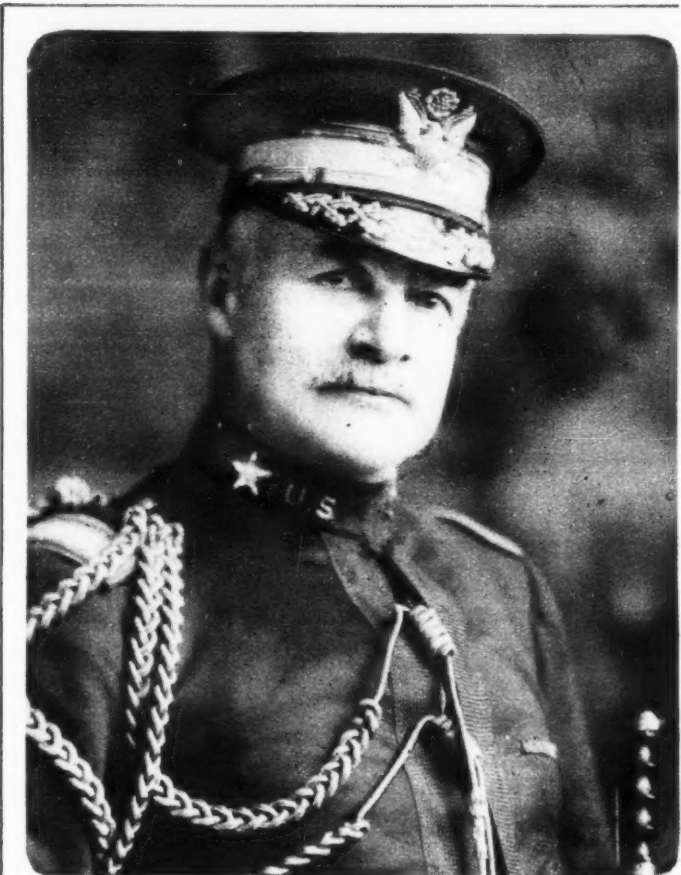
MAJOR GENERAL CLARENCE R. EDWARDS, 26TH DIVISION.  
(© International Film Service.)



MAJOR GENERAL HENRY C. HODGES, 39TH DIVISION.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)

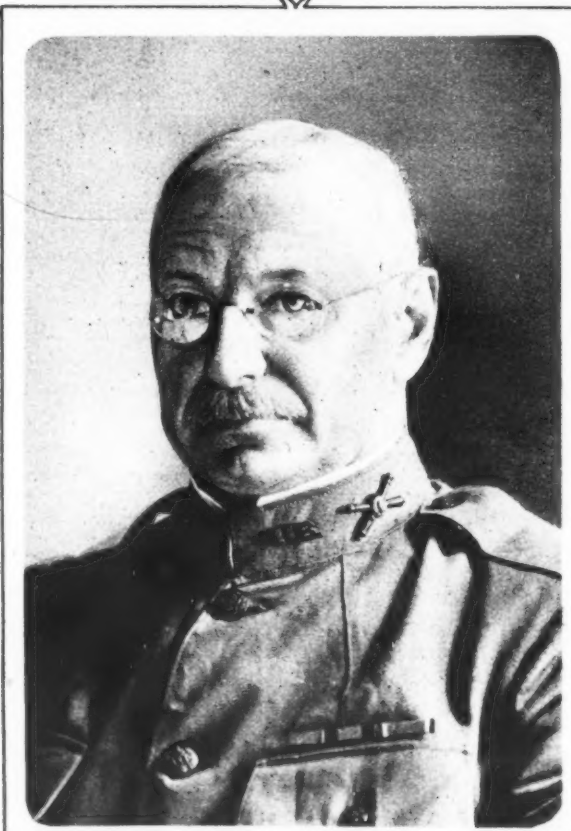


MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN, 27TH DIVISION.  
(© Paul Thompson.)



At Left—  
MAJOR GENERAL HUNTER LIGGETT, 41ST DIVISION.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)

At Right—  
MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES T. MENOHER, 42D DIVISION.  
(Photo G. V. Buck.)



MAJOR GENERAL F. S. STRONG, 40TH DIVISION.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



MAJOR GENERAL W. M. WRIGHT, 35TH DIVISION.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM G. HAAN, 32D DIVISION.  
(Photo Bain News Service.)



## American Artillerymen, Whose Accuracy Has Won Praise



The Expert Marksmanship of the American Artillerymen in France, Which Has Won the Praise of French Commanders, Is the Result of Such Training as Is Given at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Where the Above Photograph Was Taken.

(© International Film Service.)



American Artillerymen, in Training at Fort Sill, Taking Their Guns Over Some Rough Ground, Not Unlike That Which They Will Have to Negotiate on the Battlefields of France.

(© International Film Service.)



# of French, Learning How to Shoot at Fort Sill, Oklahoma



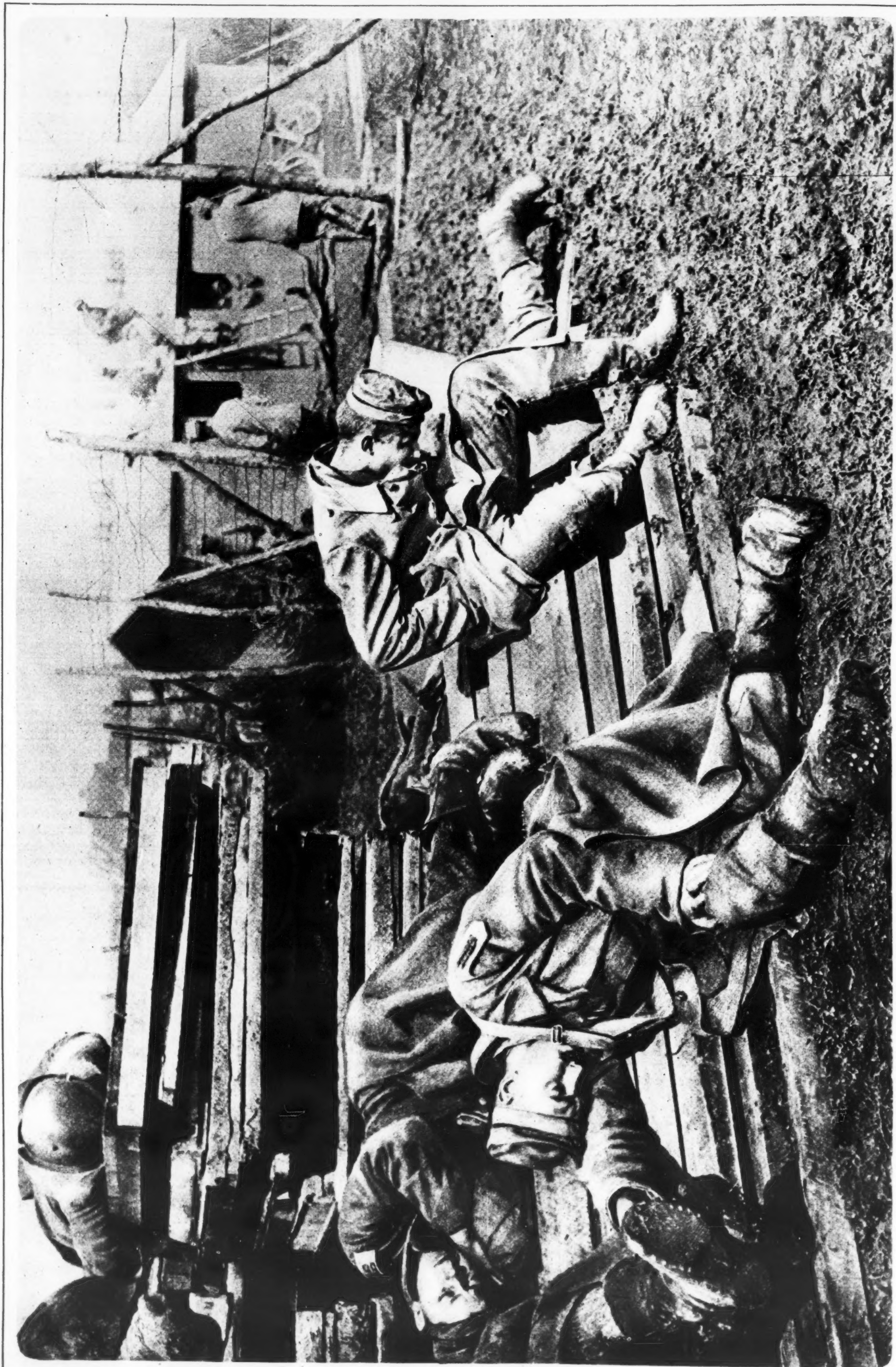
Powerful Tractors Are Employed to Haul the Heavier Kinds of Guns Over Muddy Ground, as Is Shown in This Photograph Taken During Training Operations at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Similar Scenes Have Often Been Witnessed on the Western Front.

(© International Film Service.)

A Close-up View of American Gunners, in Training at Fort Sill, Loading a Howitzer. Fort Sill Is an Important Centre for Artillery Work, and It Is the Good Work Done Here That Makes Our Artillerymen Capable of Learning Their Business Quickly on Arriving in France.

(© International Film Service.)



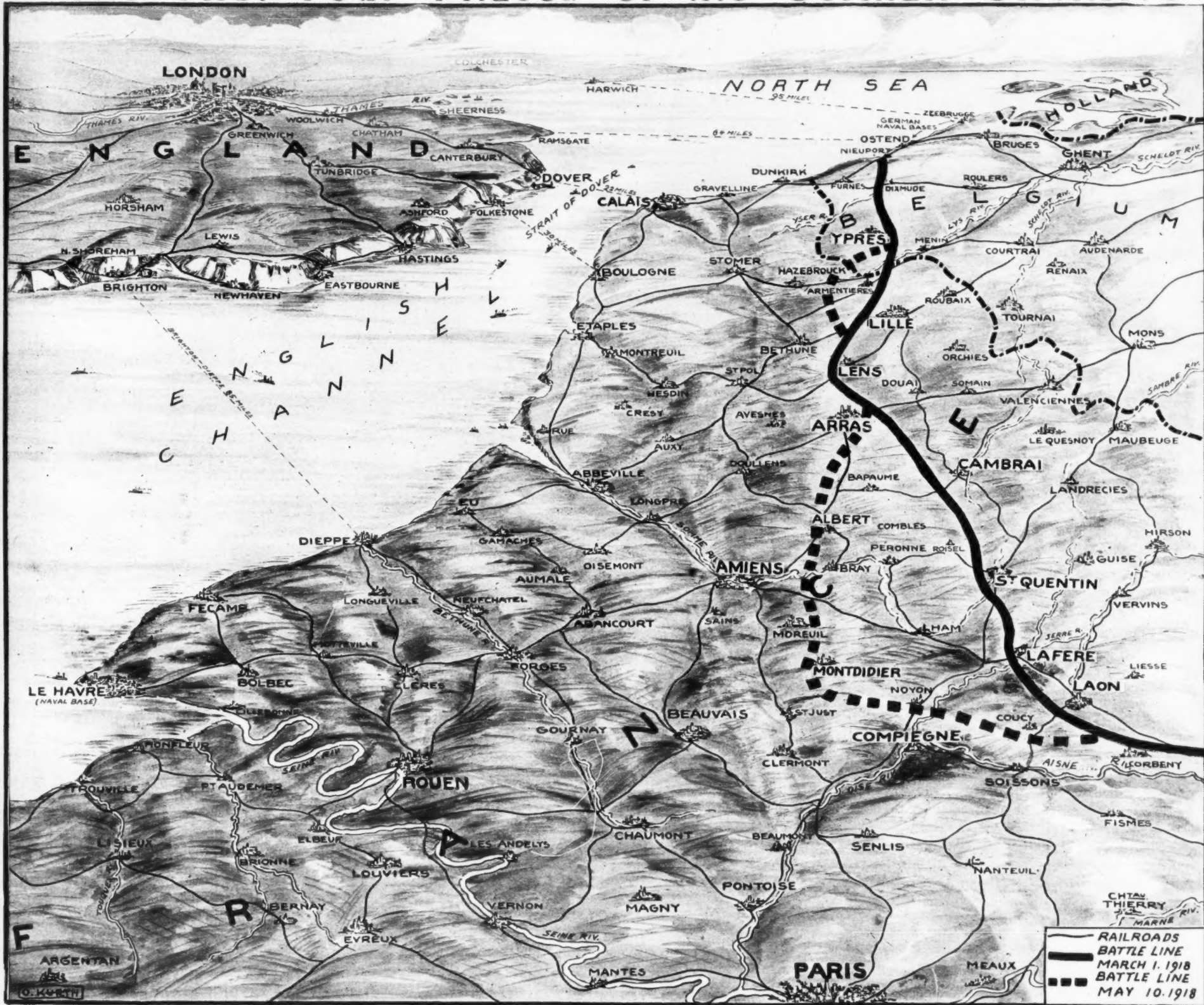


GERMAN PRISONERS WHO, WORN OUT BY FIGHTING, HAVE FALLEN ASLEEP ON ARRIVAL AT THE PRISON CAMP



GERMAN PRISONERS WHO, WORN OUT BY FIGHTING, HAVE FALLEN ASLEEP ON ARRIVAL AT THE PRISON CAMP

# The First Four Phases of the German Offensive



MAP SHOWING THE THREAT OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE CHANNEL PORTS.

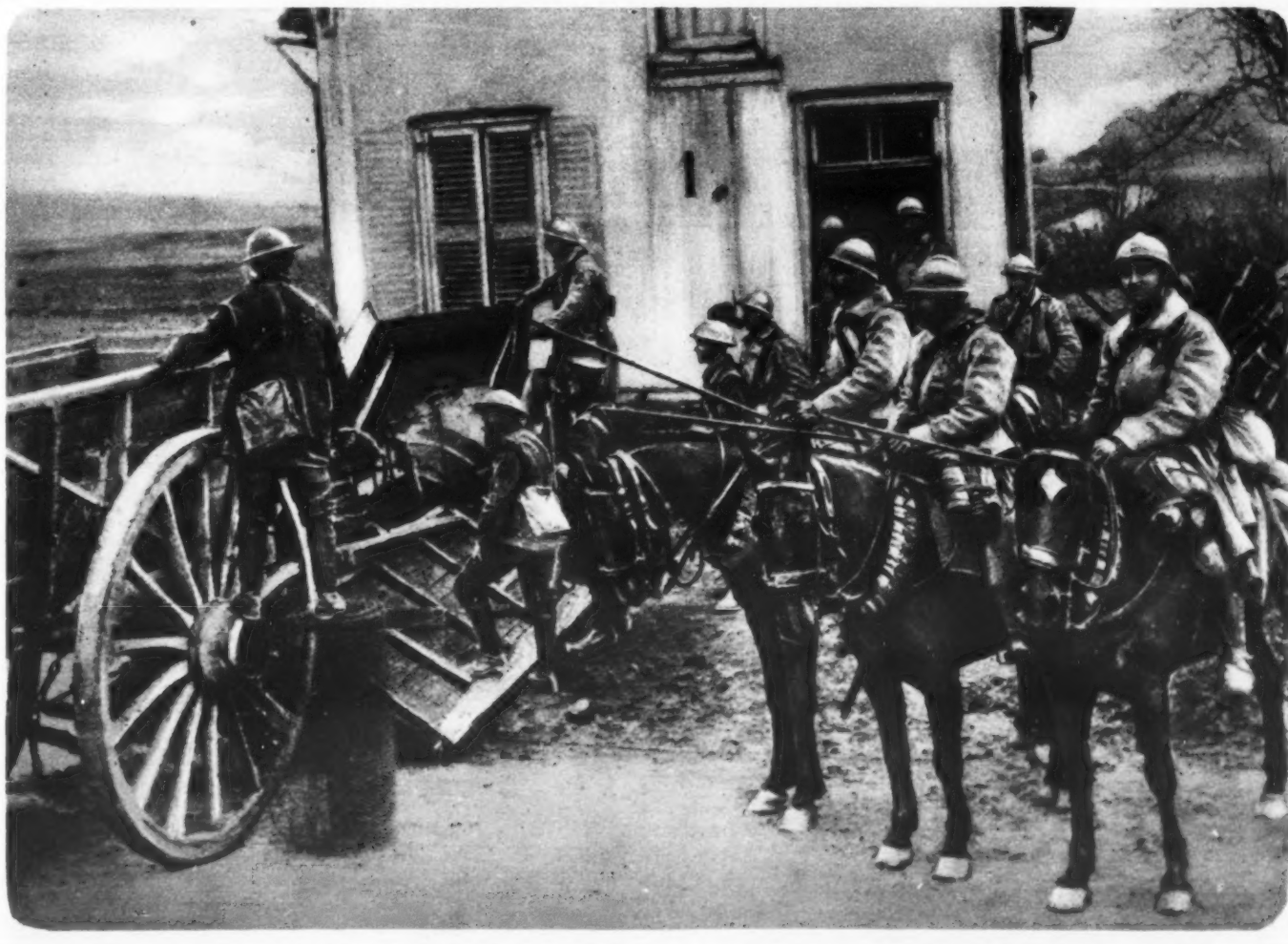
REVIEWING the German offensive up to the present time, (May 7,) we can now divide it into four distinct phases, two of which constituted battles of the first magnitude.

The first was from the opening of the attack on March 21, when the Germans struck on a front of fifty miles and created the great salient in Picardy between Arras and the River Oise. For nine days the Germans advanced very rapidly, and more so on the south. On March 28 the great assault against the north side of the salient to beyond Arras broke down, but the Germans still moved ahead south of the Somme till April 4, when they were within nine miles of Amiens.

Then came the second phase, a lull lasting six days, during which, however, the French were forced back to the Ailette, south of the Oise.

The third phase saw the creation of the Flanders salient between April 9 and 29. The British were forced back both north and south of Armentieres, the town itself being taken on April 11. Five days later the Germans captured Messines Ridge on the north side of the salient. Next day (April 17) the British yielded Passchendaele Ridge, east of Ypres. The day following a tremendous German assault against the south side of the salient broke down. This was succeeded by the failure of the Germans on April 24 to resume their advance against Amiens. After two days of terrible fighting, April 25-26, Mount Kemmel fell, bringing the Germans up against the main body of the Flanders hills. Finally, on April 29, it was obvious that the greatest of all assaults in Flanders, directed against the line of hills southeast of Ypres, was a failure.

The fourth phase, beginning on April 30 and lasting up to the present, has been another pause during which the Germans have been preparing to make a new effort.



BRITISH INFANTRY AND FRENCH CAVALRY HOLDING AN ADVANCED POSITION ON A MAIN ROAD, ACROSS WHICH A BARRICADE HAS BEEN PLACED





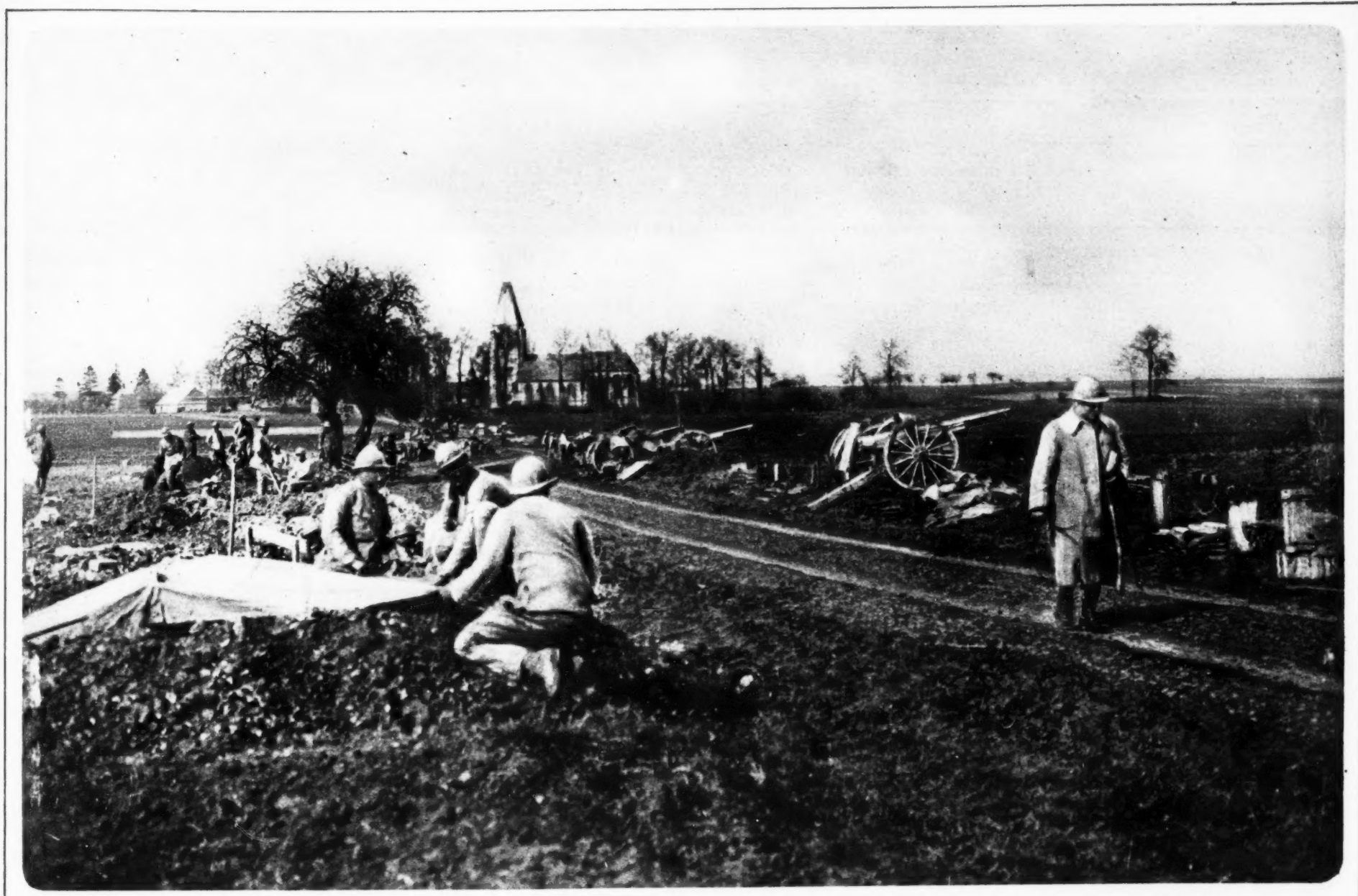
Above—  
The inability of the Germans to break the allied line during the battle of Picardy made it possible for the British Army commanders to withdraw their forces in the most orderly manner. The photograph above is a good example of the manner in which a British convoy retreated from the front.

(© Underwood.)



At left—The perfect co-ordination between the British and French Armies is illustrated here. The French are defending a main road, permitting the British to remove their wounded and war material to places of safety. The wood in the background is held by British troops.





French field guns for the first time operating in the open since September, 1914. The gunners are hastily improvising shelters.

(© International Film Service)

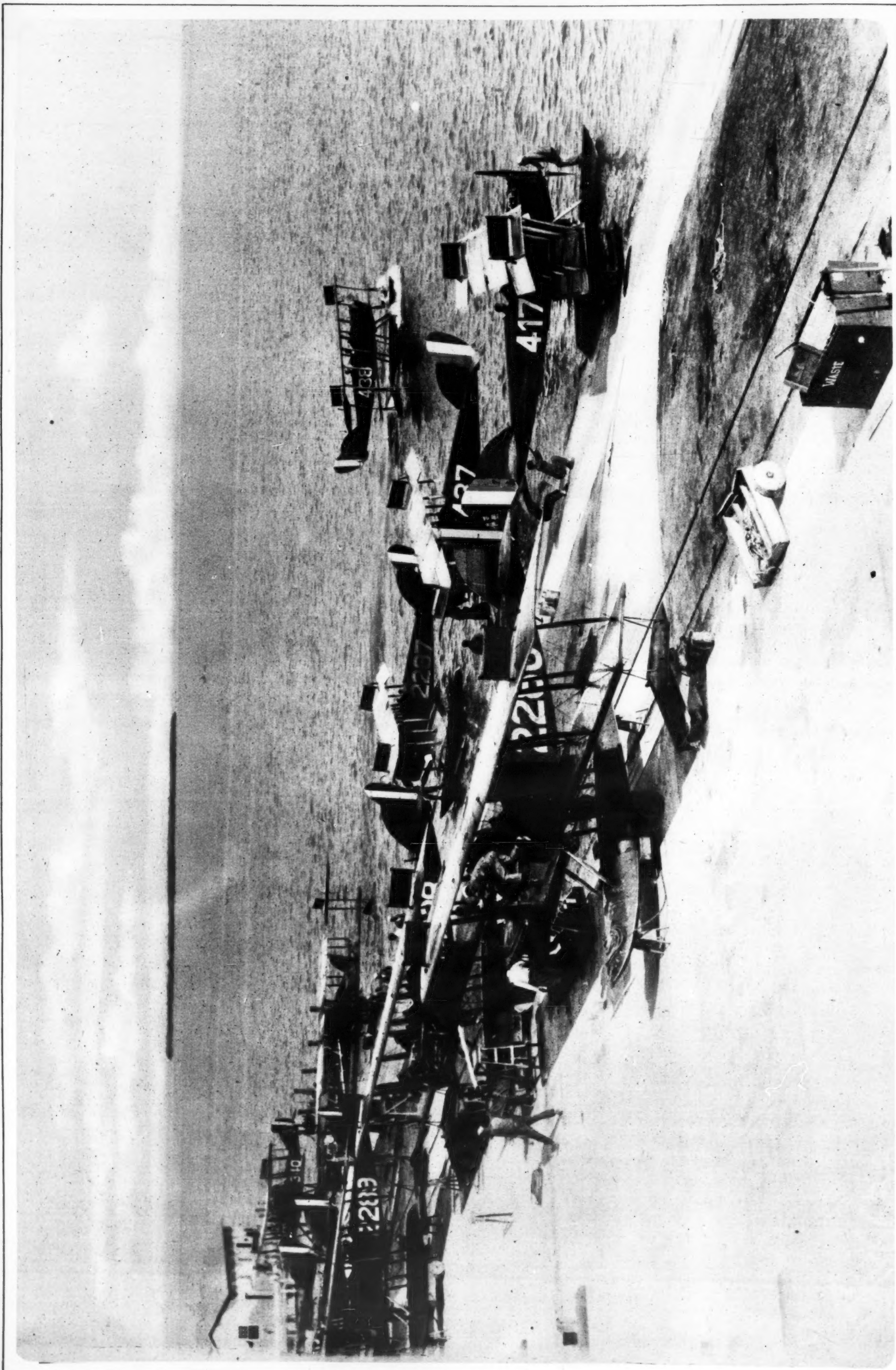


A scene in a French village on the line of the great Picardy battle. British tanks and infantry advancing to meet the German offensive.

(British Official Photo, from Underwood.)

00009





SEAPLANES AT AN AMERICAN AVIATION STATION  
(American Official Photo.)



# Training Aviators for the United States Army



SOME OF THE STUDENTS OF THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

(Photo from Orren Jack Turner.)



A GRADUATING SQUADRON OF STUDENTS AT PRINCETON SCHOOL OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS PRESENTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY COLORS BY MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.

(Photo from Orren Jack Turner.)



BRIG. GEN. W. L. KENLY, DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

AVIATION for army purposes comes under the direction of the Signal Corps, but owing to the immense development of aerial warfare we are gradually seeing the Aviation Section develop into what will become ultimately a quite separate branch. The first step has already been taken in the recent creation of a Division of Military Aeronautics under the direction of Brig. Gen. William L. Kenly and the concentration of the work of the Chief Signal Officer of the army on purely signal work. The new division has control of the training of aviators and the military use of aircraft, while in matters of designing and engineering it works in conjunction with the Division of Aircraft Production. Many of the leading universities now have schools of military aeronautics which provide the preliminary instruction in aerial science to candidates for commissions in the Aviation Section. Among these schools that at Princeton University holds a leading position.





One of the Latest Examples of the Havoc of War on the Western  
 Are Seen Resting Has in These Recent Weeks Been Practic  
 The Road Was Rapidly Cleared of Debris to P

(British Official Photo from U)

00012





the Western Front in France. The Town in Which These British Troops  
been Practically Wiped Out, for Hardly a House Remains Standing.  
Debris to Permit of the Movement of Troops and Guns.  
(Phot. from Underwood & Underwood.)





Lieut. Jean Droit. 2262



## TYPES OF FRENCH SOLDIERS: NO. 3—THE MACHINE-RIFLEMAN

Two more of the wonderful drawings by Lieut. Jean Droit of types of present day French soldiers are reproduced here. No. 3 of the series shows the man who handles the ma-

chine rifle, which serves the same purpose as the light Browning automatic rifle, which has been adopted for use by the American army. The machine-rifleman has to be quick in

his movements and at the same time accurate. He does deadly work in the trench fighting and in the terrible struggles in No Man's Land. Only picked infantrymen are chosen to

handle machine rifles. The drawings are reproduced by arrangement with L'Illustration, the illustrated weekly of Paris, which has greatly added to its reputation since the war.





## TYPES OF FRENCH SOLDIERS: NO. 4—THE LIGHT INFANTRYMAN

The light infantryman is the last representative of the infantry of former days. He accompanies advance parties of grenade throwers and sometimes replenishes their supplies

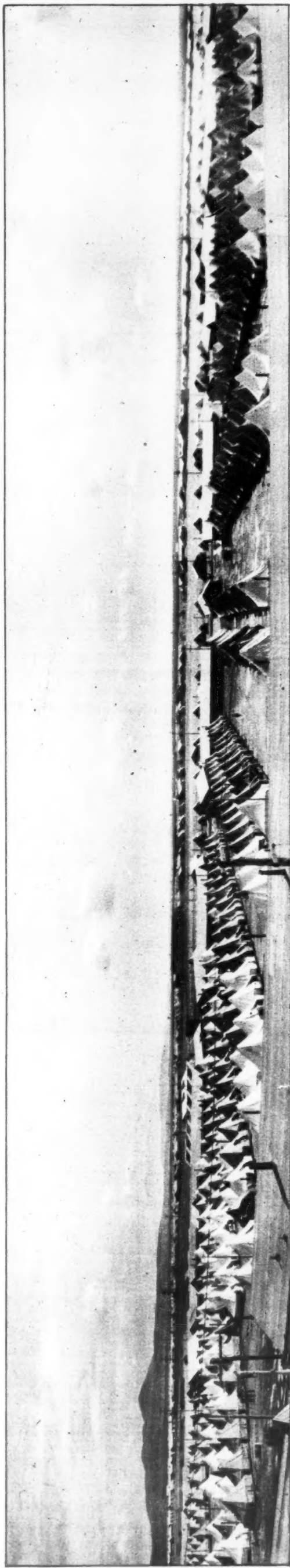
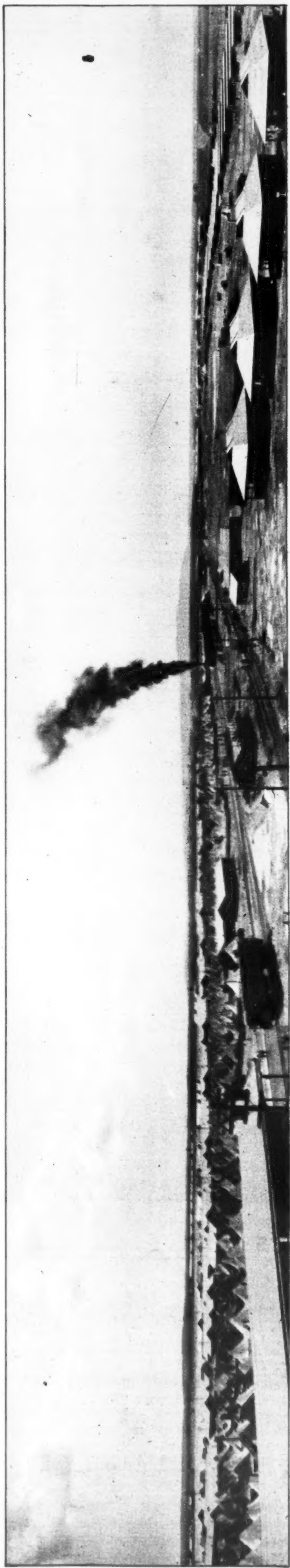
of bombs. He also protects the men with the machine rifles. Generally speaking, he moves about much more than any other soldiers and does effective work as a sharpshooter, as

well as aiding the bomb-throwers and the men with the machine rifles. The figure which Lieut. Droit has given us is a fine example of dignity and determination, and is in the manner

which has earned for the officer the distinction he had previously won as an artist. He is now among the leading artists of the new war era.



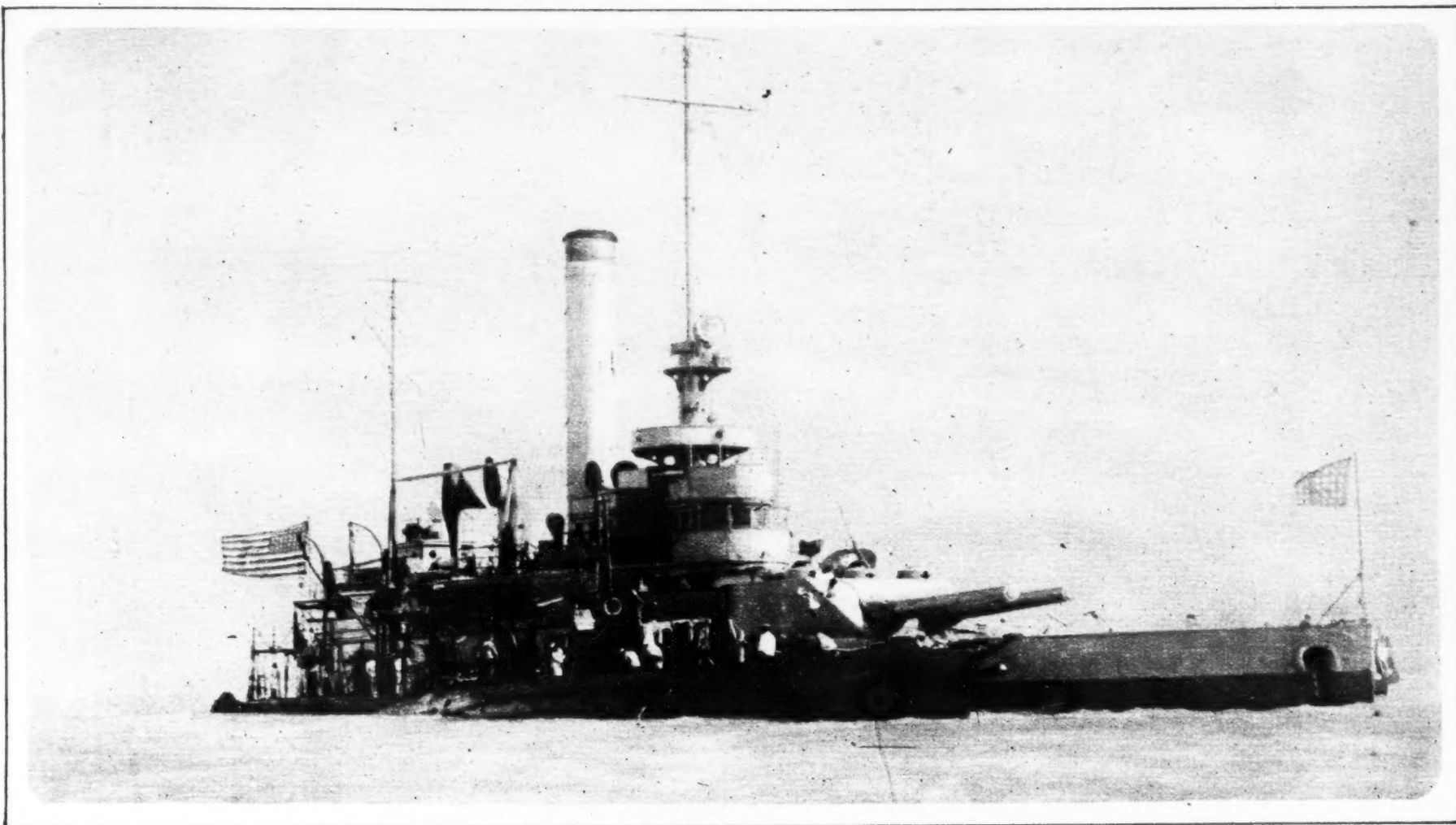
# Where American Soldiers Are in Training Under the Sunny Skies of California



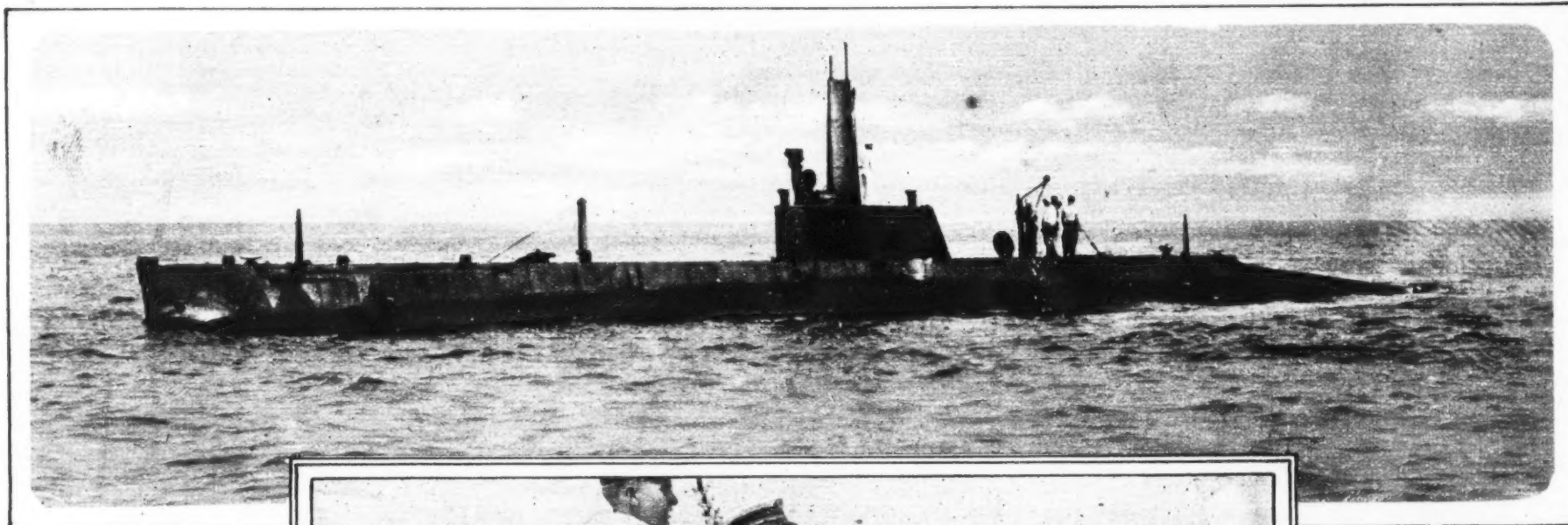
PANORAMIC VIEW, DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS, OF CAMP KEARNY, CALIFORNIA, WHERE THE 40TH (NATIONAL GUARD) DIVISION IS IN TRAINING.  
(© Camp Kearny Studio.)



# American Submarines in War Against German U-Boats



AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE "MOTHER SHIP" WITH A SUBMARINE LYING ALONGSIDE.



ABOVE — SIDE VIEW OF AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE.

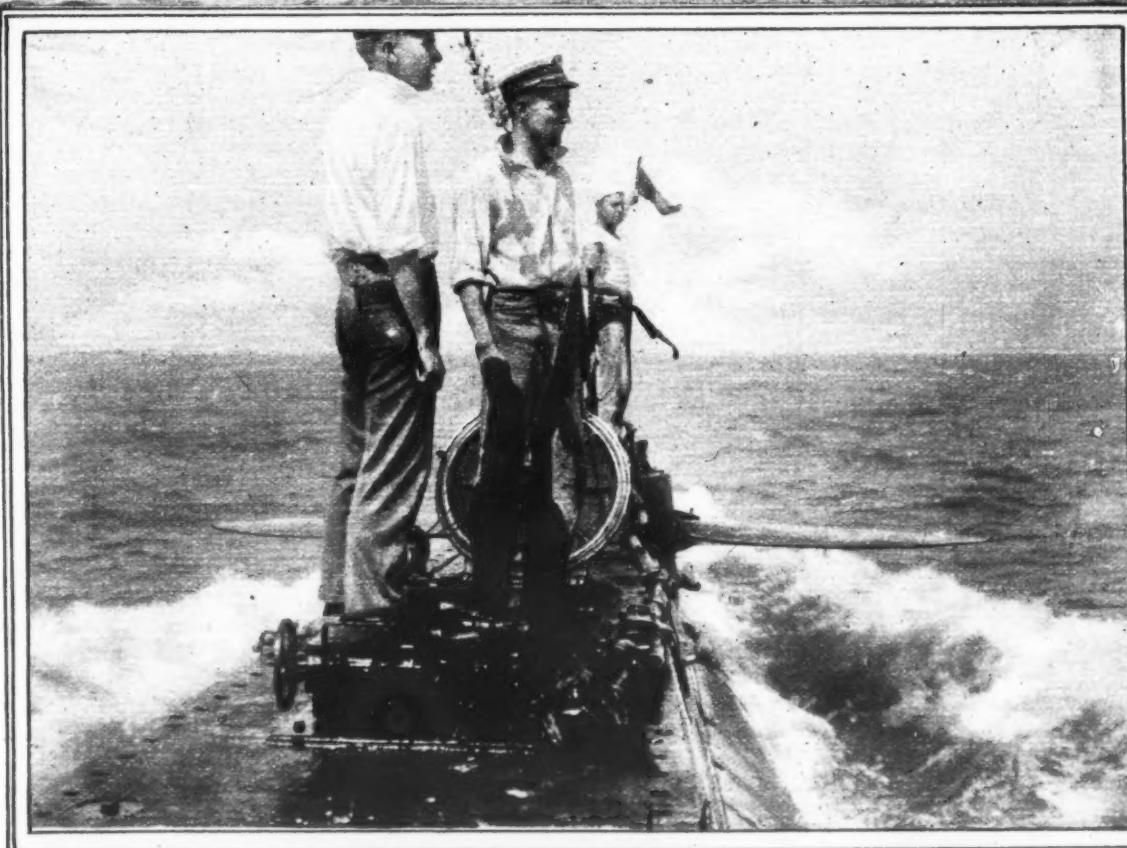
AMERICAN submarines, designed for operations off the home coasts, have shown unexpected capabilities in crossing the Atlantic in the face of bitter Winter gales for the purpose of aiding the allied naval forces in fighting the German U-boats. When the first submarines to leave got under way early in the Winter of 1917-18, the Navy had had some experience in long-distance work with submarines on which to draw. Boats had been sent to the Philippines, to Hawaii, and to Panama, but always in mild seasons of the year and with plenty of time for precautionary steps. This time, however, they were to go in Winter, and a terrible Winter at that, with

the Atlantic in its ugliest mood. The fact that the department has no disaster to record is pointed to as proof of their sufficiency. In mid-December others got started. While it was fair on sailing day, ahead of the submarines a 100-

mile gale was brewing. Into it they plowed, rolling and tumbling. Even when towlines parted; in some cases unknown to the tugs and accompanying craft, the submarines battled forward alone. A majority of them reached their

destination under their own power, ready for duty. Some of the boats were driven far from their course. They showed up at different ports, but promptly put to sea again and reached their station. One boat was the hard-luck vessel of the lot. Separated from the flotilla in the first storm and its compasses out of order, it turned homeward, only to strike two more gales in quick succession. However, it made port successfully and undamaged. With new fuel and supplies aboard and with a man or two, worn out by the long struggle with the elements, replaced, in a few days the boat put to sea again.

(Photos © Committee on Public Information.)



AT LEFT—SIGNALING FROM THE DECK OF A SUBMARINE.



# Pershing's Army in France Now Engaged in Warfare in Grim



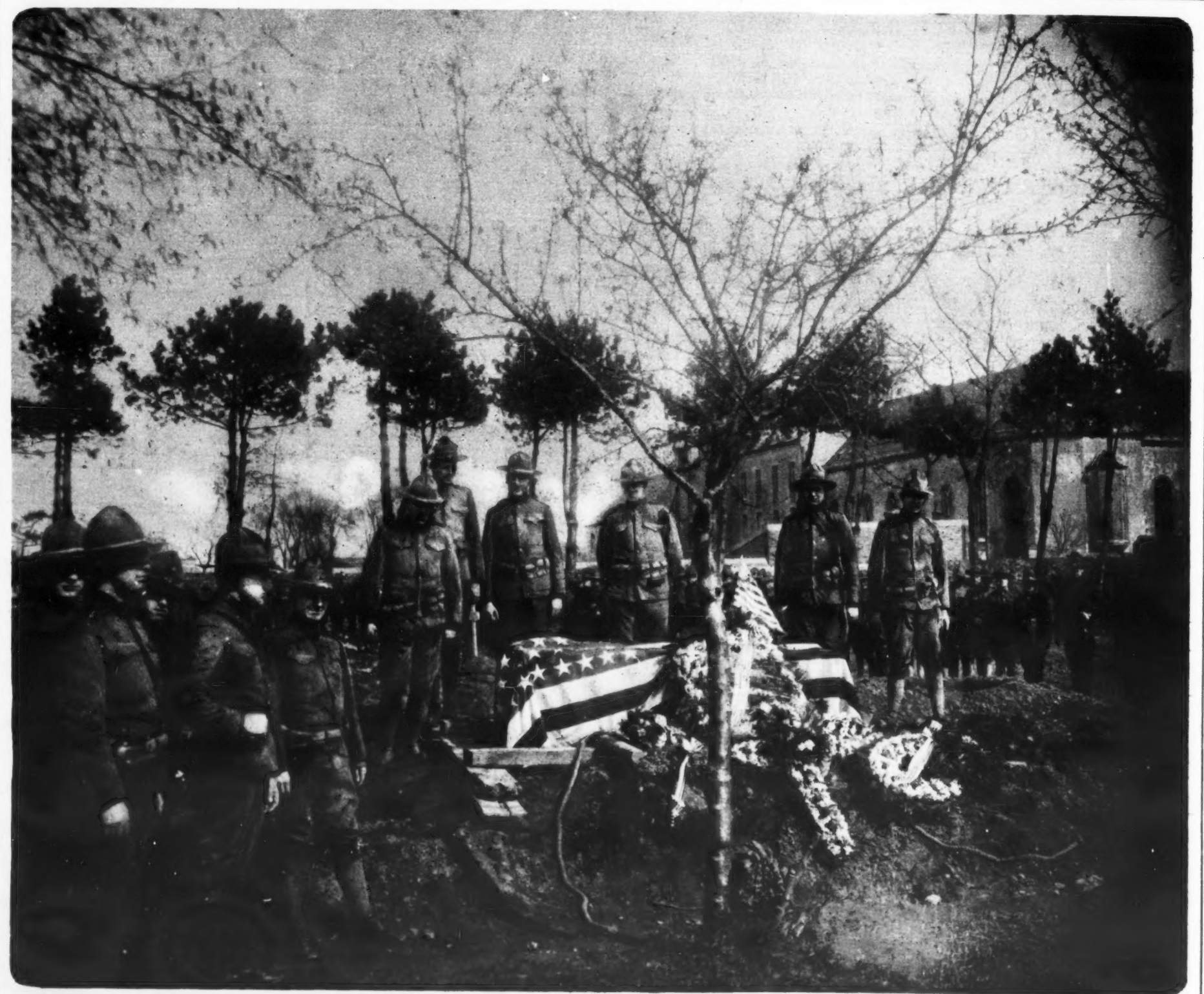
The daily casualty list is now a constant reminder that America is in the war in grim earnest. The above photograph illustrates the honors

paid to the men who have given their lives for their country. At this funeral service Secretary of War Baker happened to be present. The man

killed was Private Wilbur Wilkinson of Kansas City, who was killed by a shell while stringing telephone wires at night. His grave is at the end of a row of graves of New York soldiers.

A French soldier laid the French war cross on the private's grave. The funeral took place in a village in the Luneville region.

(U. S. Underwood & Underwood)



THE BURIAL OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER WHO DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

(U. S. Underwood & Underwood)



# Earnest, as Shown by the Daily Report of Casualties Sustained



AN AMERICAN ONE-POUNDER IN ACTION.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)

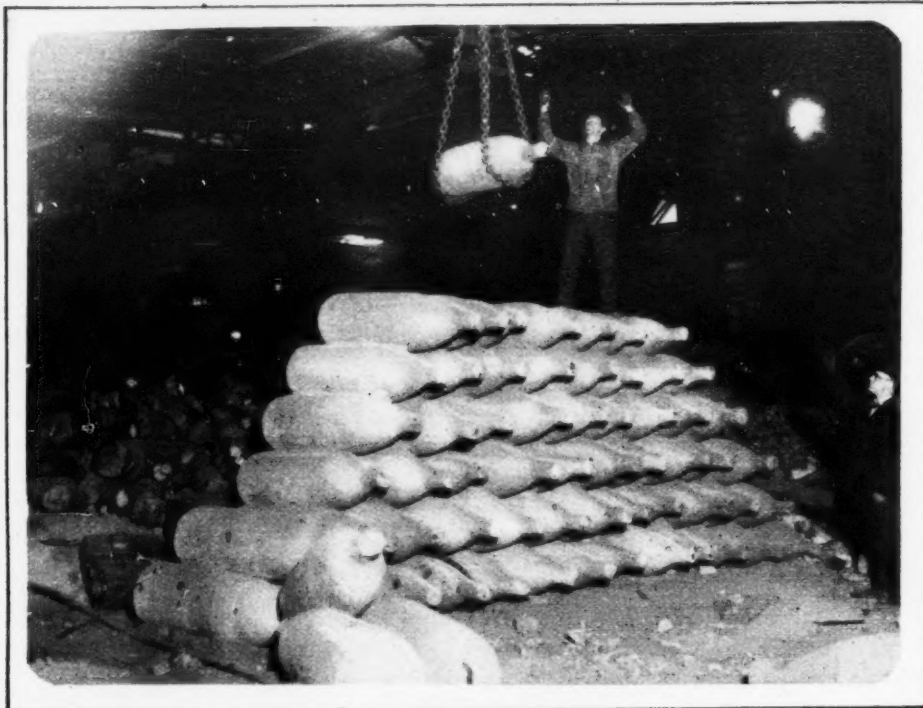


AMERICAN SOLDIERS RESTING FOR A SHORT INTERVAL WHILE ON THEIR WAY TO THE TRENCHES IN FRANCE.

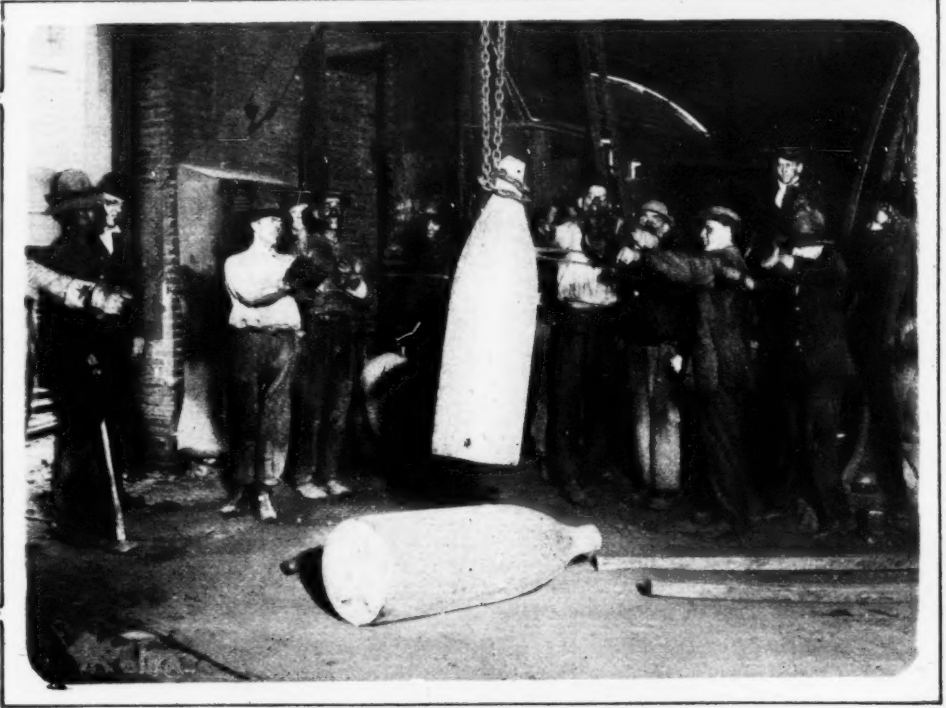
(© Kadel & Herbert.)



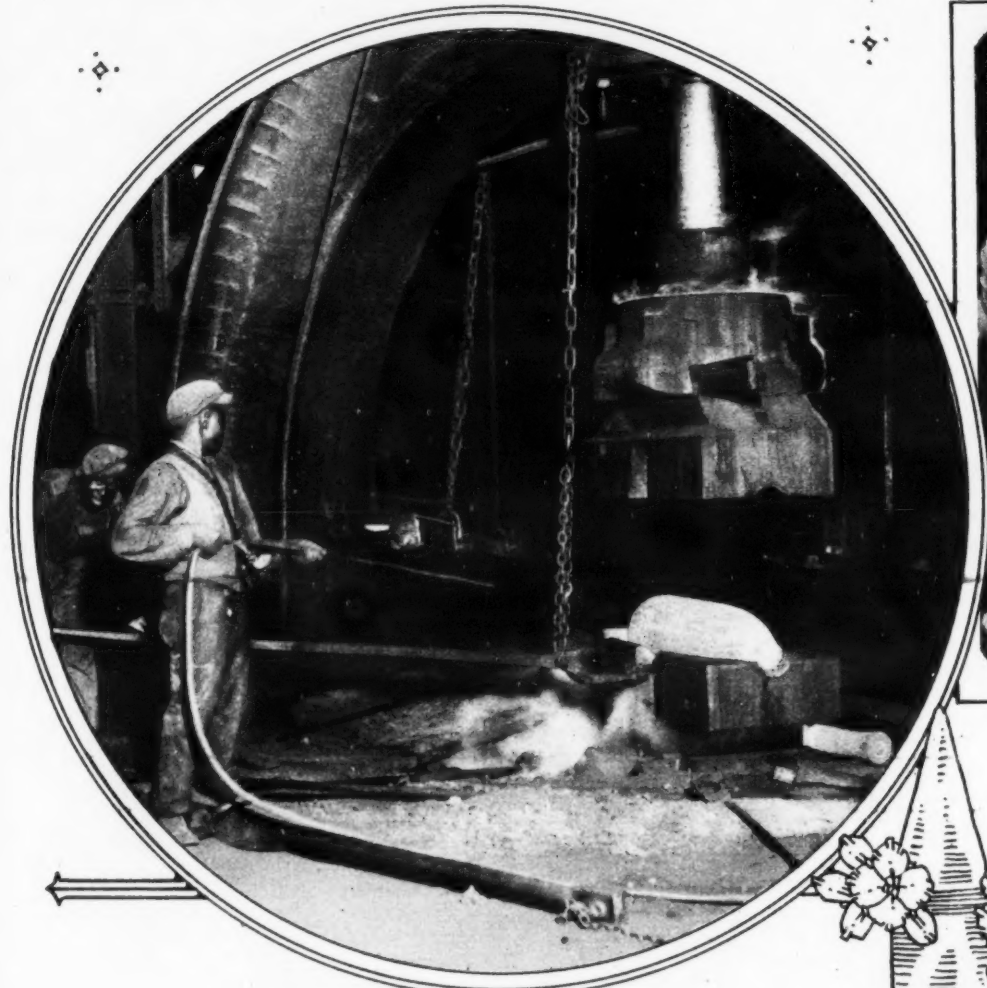
# \$4,000,000,000 Being Spent to Provide Guns and Shells



SHELLS FOR FOURTEEN-INCH GUNS.



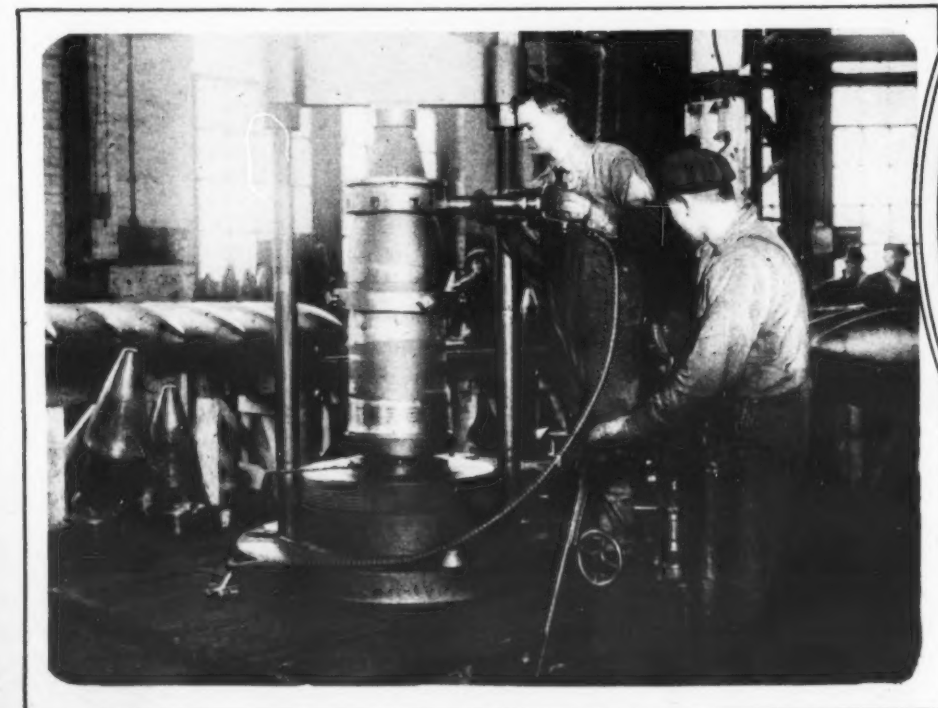
HANDLING A FRESHLY CAST SHELL.



FORGING 14-INCH SHELLS WITH A STEAM HAMMER.



ADJUSTING BASE PLUGS ON SHELLS.



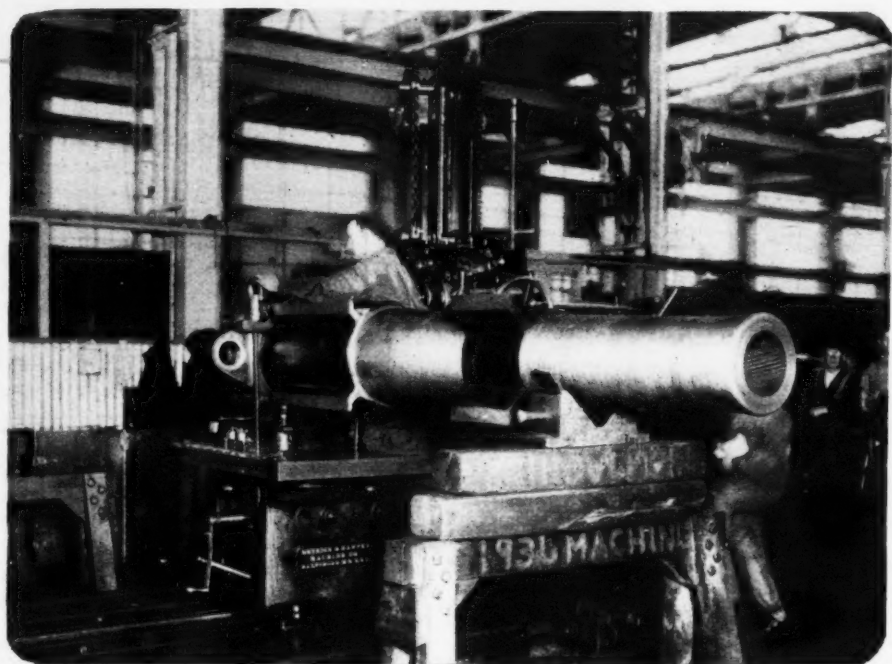
CLAPPING A 14-INCH SHELL.



CHECKING 14-INCH SHELLS READY FOR SHIPMENT.



## for the American Army to Batter the Enemy in France



THREADING THE BREECH END OF A HOWITZER.



FLAT CARS LOADED WITH 8-INCH HOWITZERS.

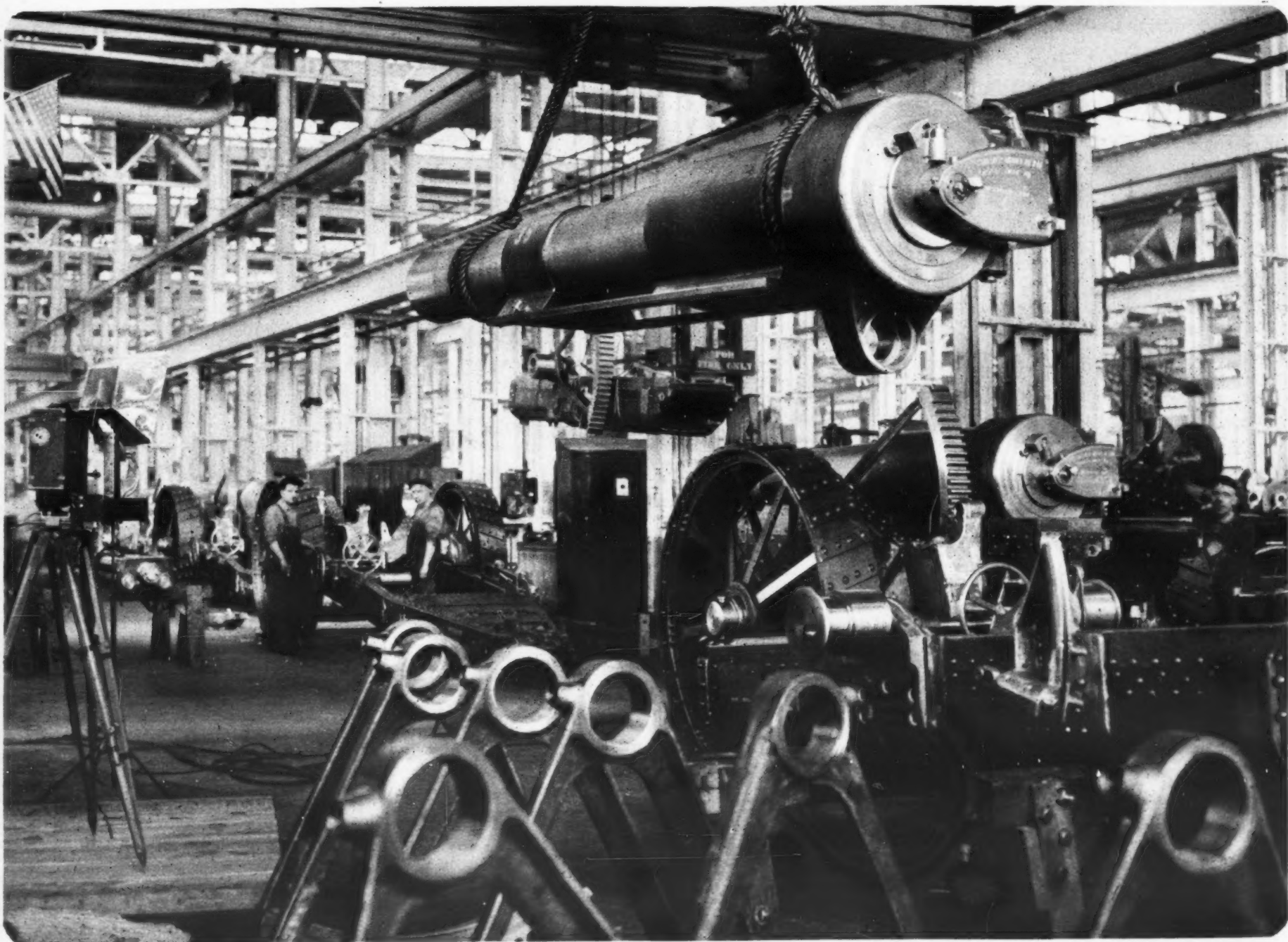
IN addition to the many private companies which are manufacturing guns and shells for the army, the Government has half a dozen arsenals of its own which produce munitions of different kinds. The photographs on these two pages illustrate some of the various stages in the making of ordnance in one of the Government plants, which come un-

der the jurisdiction of the Ordnance Department. Some idea of the extent of the wartime demands made upon the manufacturers of guns and shells is shown in the amount of money required before the war in comparison with now. The average expenditures of the Ordnance Department before the war totaled \$15,000,000 a year; the latest appro-

priation is for \$4,000,000,000, that is, more than 266 times the peace time total. This war is essentially a war of big guns; and it is on the capacity of America's output of big guns and the shells required to feed them, equally with the efficiency of our infantry that the success of America's armies will depend in the struggle yet to be concluded. Here, as in many other directions, the

United States has the advantage of learning from the experience of the Allies. Great Britain, in the earlier part of the war, was, it will be remembered, convulsed by the scandal of shell shortage. We have had our own controversies regarding the Ordnance Department, but "forewarned is forearmed," and enormous quantities of munitions are now being produced.

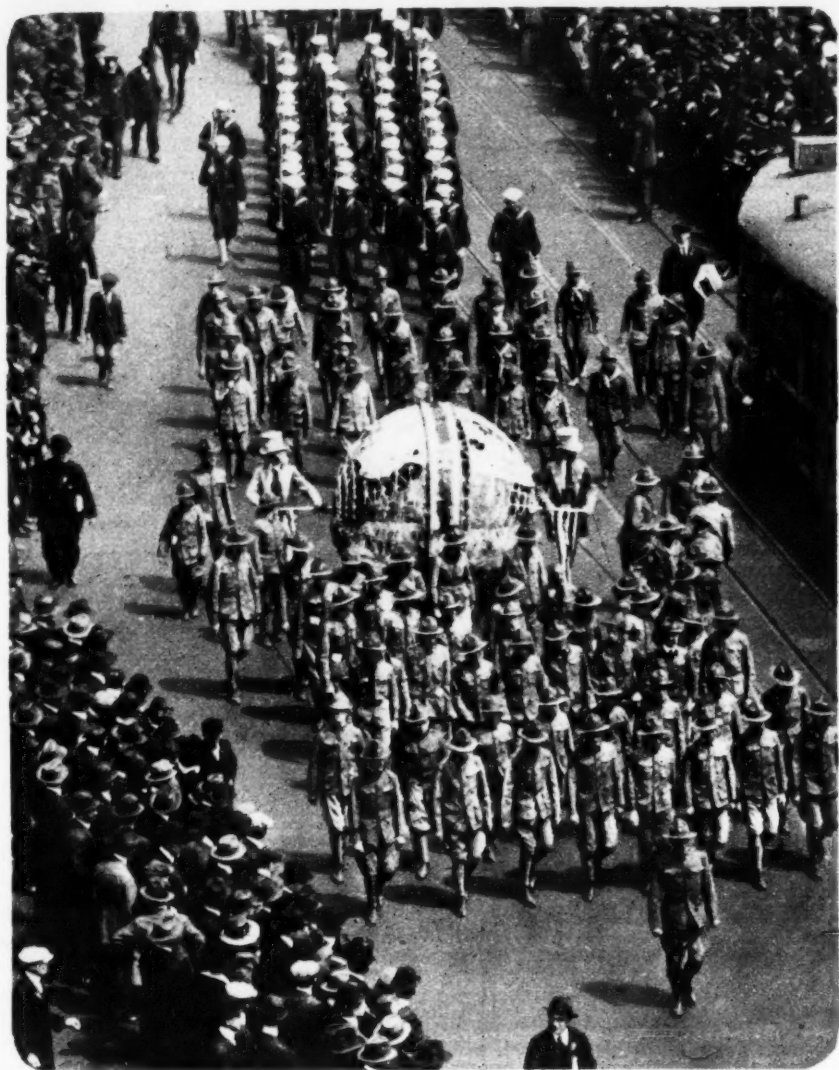
(American Official Photographs.)



AN 8-INCH GUN HANGING IN MID-AIR IN ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT ARSENALS.



## Third Liberty Loan for \$3,000,000,000 Oversubscribed



THE LIBERTY LOAN BALL ROLLED ALL THE WAY FROM BUFFALO TO NEW YORK CITY ON THE LAST STAGE OF ITS 500-MILE JOURNEY.  
(Photo Paul Thompson.)

WHEN the Third Liberty Loan campaign closed on May 4 the subscriptions already reported were well over the \$3,000,000,000 required, with every indication that the final total would exceed four billions. The Secretary of the Treasury announced that he would allot bonds in full on all subscriptions.

Every kind of ingenuity was displayed in the publicity work of the campaign throughout the country, and it was not surprising therefore that the number of individual buyers of bonds exceeded those who subscribed to the first and second issues.

In the New York Federal Reserve District, where the subscriptions exceed one billion dollars, there were many exciting rallies, as there were in the other districts. But New York had the advantage of such visitors as men who had fought with Pershing in France, the detachment of French soldiers known as "Blue Devils," (really the Chasseurs Alpins,) and the first Australian troops to go to the front by way of America. All these men participated in parades and demonstrations to help the loan.

One of the novel features of the campaign was the great ball which was rolled from Buffalo, N. Y., to New York City, every subscription permitting it to be pushed a little further ahead. Firemen climbed ladders a step at a time for every \$100 subscribed.



THE LIBERTY LOAN HONOR FLAG UNFURLED AT THE NEW YORK CITY HALL.  
(© Inter. Film Service)

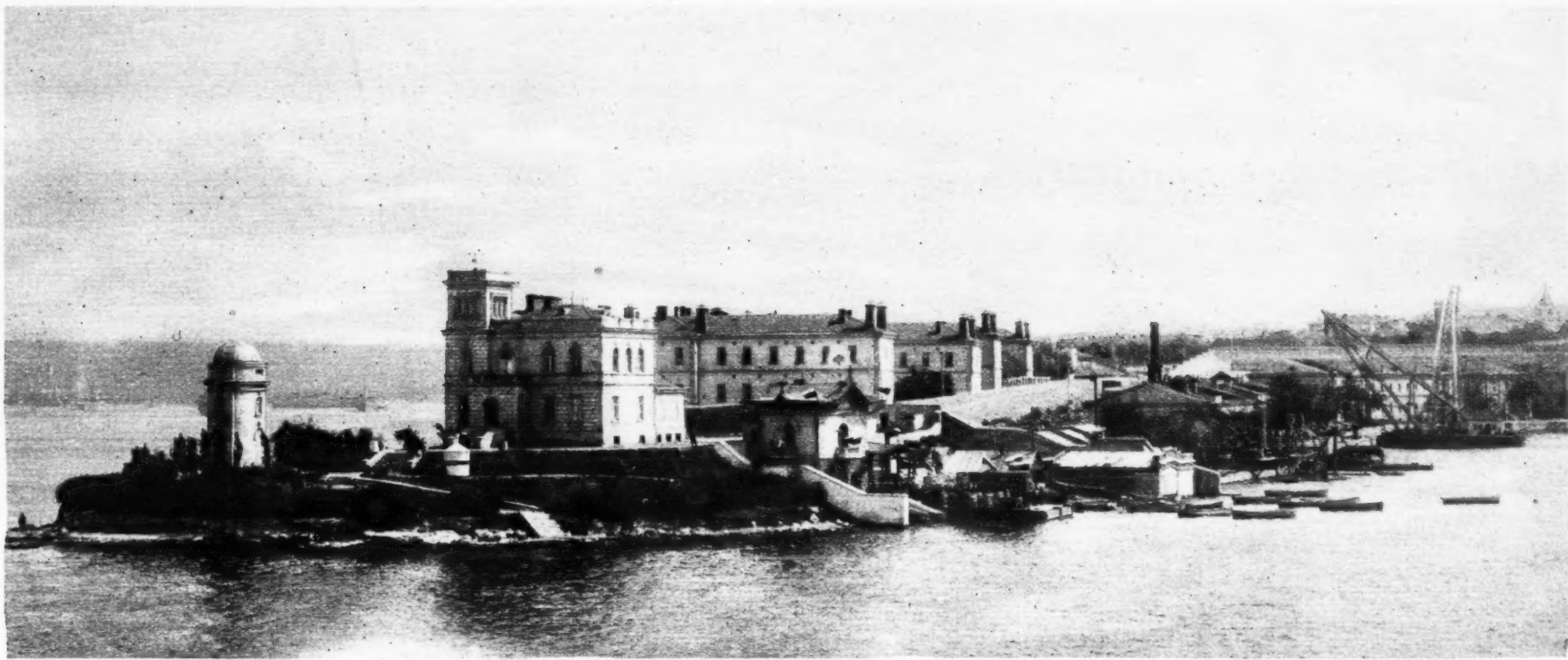


FIREMAN CLIMBING A STEP AT A TIME FOR EVERY \$100 BOND SUBSCRIBED. THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING IN THE BACKGROUND.

(Times Photo Service.)



# A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



The Harbor of Sebastopol, the Russian Naval Base on the Black Sea, Which Has Been Occupied by the Germans.  
(Underwood Photo.)

## SEBASTOPOL IN THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS.

SEBASTAPOL, the "August City," established on the shores of the Black Sea after the Russian conquest of 1783, has once more played a tragic role in Russia's history. The German occupation of this great naval base, with practically no fighting, stands in severe contrast to the eleven months' siege which it endured under the combined attacks of French, English, Turkish, and Italian forces during the Crimean war of 1853-56.

After that terrific experience Sebastopol was reduced from a population of about twenty thousand to one of less than six thousand. The Government did everything in its power to develop the wasted region, with the result that today the city ranks high as a place of residence, as well as a great naval base, whose harbor could accommodate the combined fleets of Europe. The population now is over fifty thousand, for the most part occupying the heights on the southern inlet.

The modern town dates back to the conquest of 1783. Before that the region had been under the control of Tartars and various other peoples; still earlier it had formed part of a Greek colony which had maintained a separate existence for five hundred years. The natural development of the Russian Empire, as well as Sebastopol's own exceeding value

as a harbor and point of communication with the outside world, soon brought it under the Russian crown. Until some years before the Crimean war, however, it remained a secondary place, so far as regarded popularity. With the development of its unusual bathing facilities it rapidly became one of the important watering places of Europe.

In 1890 Sebastopol was made a third-class fortress, although by the Treaty of Paris after the Crimean war, Russia agreed not to fortify the town whose defenses had cost eleven months' fighting to four armies who succeeded at last in capturing—not a town but a ruin. Sebastopol also figured prominently in the pre-revolution of 1905 when a mutiny in the Russian Navy gave increased impetus to the revolutionary movement.

## ADJUSTING THE CLAIMS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL IN WAR TIME.

LABOR'S claims during the period while the nation is at war are now to be dealt with in a regular manner by a new official body established under the United States Government. This is the newly organized National Labor War Board, with Frank P. Walsh and former President Taft as joint Chairmen.

The board is an advisory council made up of men representative of the interests of capital and labor, and is the result of long deliberations on the part of Presi-

which it acts as mediator, but it is believed its personnel will command respect and attention.

Both the radical and conservative wings of the labor movement are well content with the selection of Frank P. Walsh as joint Chairman of the board. Mr. Walsh made his reputation as lawyer and social reformer in Kansas City, and in 1913 attained nation-wide prominence as Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, appointed by President Wilson.

\* \* \*

## DIFFERENT KINDS OF SHRAPNEL SHELLS.

SHRAPNEL is the name given to shells filled with bullets and a small bursting charge. When the shell bursts the bullets are released, usually about eighty yards before reaching the object aimed at, and thereupon

fly onward in a destructive shower.

As will be seen from the illustration on this page, shrapnel shells used by the different armies vary considerably in design. It will be noticed, for example, that the explosive charge differs in the five types employed respectively by the American, Russian, German, French, and British armies. A three-inch shrapnel shell holds from 210 to 360 bullets, and has a range of about 6,500 yards.

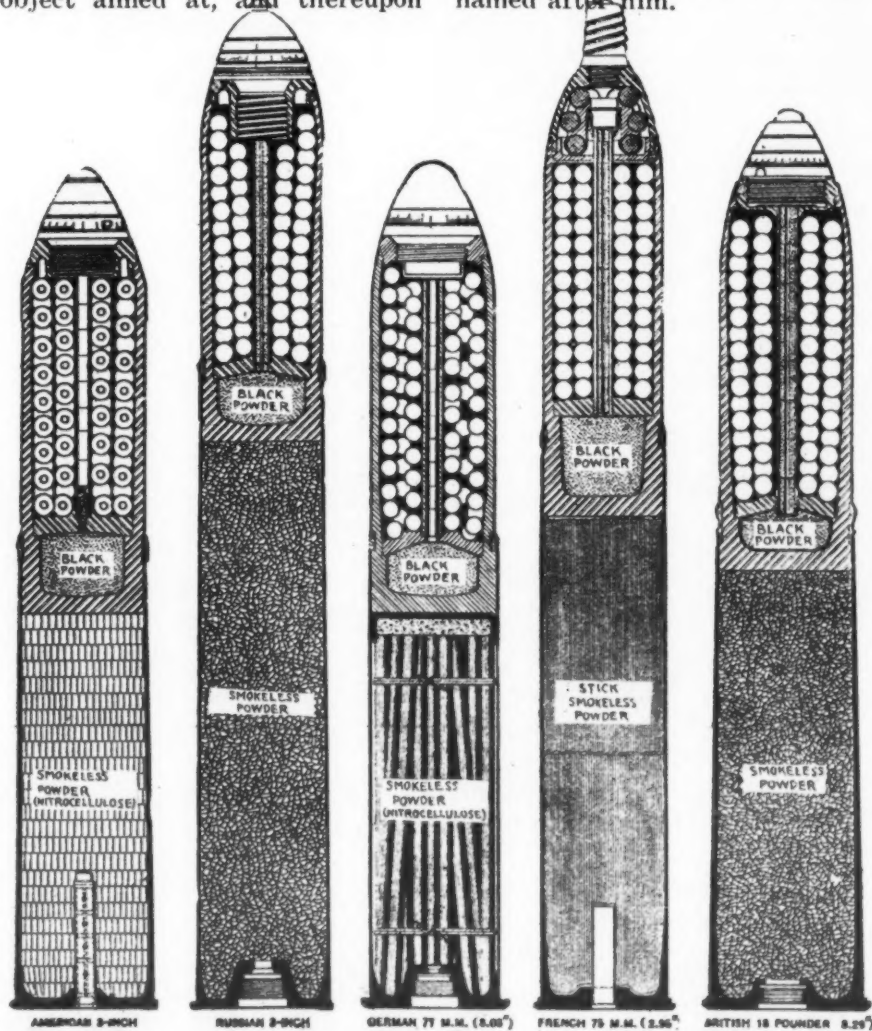
The inventor of this kind of projectile was a British officer named Henry Shrapnel, who as a Lieutenant brought out his new shell in 1784, but it was not adopted by the British Army till 1808. Shrapnel died in 1842, and since then great improvements have been made in the manufacture and effectiveness of the shells named after him.



Frank P. Walsh, Joint Chairman of the National Labor War Board.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)

dent Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and leaders of capital and labor as to the best means for smoothing away friction between employer and employee.

In March, 1918, a joint committee of representatives from both sides recommended the creation of a board which should have discretionary powers in the arbitration and settlement of labor disputes. These recommendations were carried out on April 9, and the National Labor War Board was organized with a carefully chosen personnel representing both sides of the labor problem. The board has no legislative power whatever. Its operations are dependent upon the courtesy and good-will of the forces for



Types of Shrapnel Shells Used by the Armies of the United States, Russia, Germany, France, and Great Britain.





## THE PRICE

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